

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.

Received up to 2nd July, 1881.

POLITICAL.

The *Akhbār-i-Am* of the 25th June, referring to the im-
pending hostilities between the Amīr
Afghan affairs. Abdul Rahman Khan and Aiyub

Circulation,
1,700 copies.

Khan, remarks: Whether the Amīr Abdul Rahman Khan or Aiyub Khan is successful, we have nothing to fear in either case. As regards Abdul Rahman Khan, he is our friend and we desire his success. But if Aiyub Khan is successful—and probably he will be successful, because the majority of the Afghans, who are an ignorant and fanatic people, are sure to hate Abdul Rahman as a friend of the unbelievers and to espouse the cause of Aiyub Khan—we should have nothing to fear even in that case. Some persons are afraid that, as he is a bigoted Musalman, he will not maintain friendly relations with us unbelievers. But so much the better for us. We paid an annual subsidy to Sher Ali and Yakub Khan and have also to assist Abdul Rahman with money and arms. If Aiyub Khan keeps aloof from us, we would be saved this expense. Moreover, there is no fear of his intriguing with



the Russians, because he considers both the English and Russians unbelievers and bears equal hatred towards them. An independent Afghanistan would be the strongest barrier against a Russian invasion. If the Russians threaten to attack his territories, he would undoubtedly seek aid from us. In that case we should accede to his wishes and espouse his cause. Lord Mayo committed a great mistake in refusing to guarantee to Sher Ali the protection of his territories. The result of this refusal was that he lost all faith in our friendship. We agree with the *Pioneer* in thinking that at present the Government should not interfere, but quietly watch the progress of events in Afghanistan.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
517 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 27th June, on the authority of its Bahawalpur correspondent, states that the Nawab of Bahawalpur has dismissed his Wazir, Saiyid Muhammad Niwazish Shah. The Nawab does not wish to appoint a new Wazir for the present, but intends to do the Wazir's work himself, and has appointed Nur Muhammad Khan, the late Nazim, to do the routine work of the Wazir. There is no doubt that both the Panjab Government and the people of Bahawalpur will be satisfied with the dismissal of Muhammad Niwazish Shah. Obviously Nur Muhammad Khan will be virtually the new Wazir, but he is not fit for this post. It will be remembered that when the State was under the administration of the Government during the minority of the Nawab, Nur Muhammad Khan was found to be incapable of performing the duties of Nazim properly, and was consequently made to retire from the service by the Government. The Nawab is quite right in thinking that the natives of Bahawalpur have prior claims to appointments in the State against strangers, but no man should be appointed to any post, in consideration of his place of birth, if he is not fit for it. Nur Muhammad Khan is not fit for the post of Wazir. If no other competent native properly so called, can be found for that post, Saiyid Faizal

Hasan Khan should be promoted to it. He is a very able officer and is liked both by the Hindus and Musalmans. Mirza Agha Muhammad is also an able officer and is deserving of promotion. Moreover, the Nawab should ask the Panjab Government to lend him the services of two able native officers, one of whom should be a Hindu and the other a Musalman. The administration of his State cannot improve until he secures the services of some really able officers.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Koh-i-Nâr* of the 29th June says that the natives regard the spread of English education in India as the greatest benefit British rule has bestowed upon the country. They expect that when they have made sufficient progress in education, they will be admitted to a share in the administration of their country. But they are grieved to see that a change has lately taken place in the educational policy of the Government. Some colleges have been abolished. The grants-in-aid to schools have been curtailed. It is contemplated to raise the tuition fee at the Lahore College from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10. English is to be made an optional subject at the examinations of the Panjab University. All these measures are apparently calculated to check the spread of higher English education. The Government should not allow itself to be deceived by the evil counsel of any interested persons. The Panjab Government should take the following matters into consideration : (1) The Delhi College should be revived. (2) The constitution of the Senate of the Panjab University should be improved. The present European members of the Senate are undoubtedly very able men, but they do not seem to take much interest in the affairs of the university. The cause of this is, as was stated in the last issue, that when any European member makes any proposal which is disapproved of by Dr. Leitner, all the native members who for different reasons are attached

Circulation,
490 copies.

to the latter, unanimously oppose the proposal. The native educated element in the Senate is very weak. All the university graduates of the Panjab should be appointed members. The native chiefs who are members of the Senate are no doubt an ornament to the university, but they do little work. No man who receives any kind of allowance from the university should be appointed a member of the Senate. (3) English should continue to be a compulsory subject at the university examinations.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 28th June expresses great satisfaction at the fact that the Government of India has sent a despatch to the Secretary of State, asking for sanction to proceed with legislation regarding the raising of the Lahore University College to the status of a university.

Circulation,
252 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore) of the 25th June publishes a picture in which some respectable Qazis in the Panjab. Musalmans of the Panjab are represented as waiting on Sir Robert Egerton and asking him to appoint Qazis under the new Qazi Act. The *Punch*, addressing the Musalmans, says: "Don't be in a hurry. He will appoint Qazis before he retires from the public service."

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* of the 29th June states that the census statements are being compiled in the Panjab by patwáris at the headquarters of each division. In regard to the census office at Lahore, the writer complains that the patwáris have to work 11 hours a day, i.e., from 8 A. M. till sunset. They are not allowed to go out even for a few minutes to satisfy the calls of nature. Moreover, the room in which they have to work is not provided with *khas tattis* and *pankhas* and has no doors.

The same paper says that it appears from the *Hindu Patriot* that two native Judges will shortly be appointed to the Calcutta High Court. It is surprising that

The appointment of a native Judge to the Panjab Chief Court.

not a single native Judge has been appointed to the Panjab Chief Court, while the Bengal High Court will shortly have two native Judges. Are not the people of the Panjab entitled to the same indulgence as those of Bengal?

The *Bhurat Bandhu* of the 24th June says that it was generally expected by the Hindus that Munshi Indarman would be declared innocent by the High Court. But they have been disappointed. The High Court has upheld the decision of the Sessions Judge. The High Court has nothing to do with the political considerations of Government and decides every case on its own merits, but it is difficult to convince the Hindus that the case in question has been decided by that Court on its own merits. They are dissatisfied with its decision.

Circulation,
147 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper complains that sanitary arrangements are quite neglected in the interior of the country. The streets in the villages are generally very dirty and the night-soil is collected near the village. The zamindars and patwaris should be made responsible for the cleanliness of villages. They should see that the sweepers properly clean the streets and remove the night-soil to a great distance from the village. There are no *vaid*s or doctors in villages, nor are there any medicines available. A good *vaid* or a doctor should be appointed in each village.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (published in Marathi at Amraoti) of the 27th June states that it appears from the *Times* that the Government of India has called for a report from the local Governments as to how far effect has been given to its orders issued some time ago regarding the employment of Musalmans in the public service. It is difficult to realize why the Government is inclined to show greater indulgence to the Musalmans than to the Hindus in this matter. Have the Hindus done

Circulation,
129 copies.

any harm to the Government? Are the Musalmans more loyal than the Hindus? The Government should recognise no distinction between them.

The same paper publishes an account of the late visit of Sir Stuart Bayley, the Resident at Hyderabad, to Amraoti, praises him for his good qualities, and remarks that the municipal committee drew the attention of the Resident to the scarcity of water at that place. The scheme for the water-supply of Amraoti has long been hanging fire. The writer hopes that Sir Stuart Bayley will remove this long-standing complaint of the people. There are some other matters which the Resident should take into consideration. There is no shed for the third-class passengers at the railway-station, and the boarding-house attached to the school at Amraoti is too small.

Circulation,
660 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Punjab* of the 24th June, The Zafarwal alleged writing from Sialkot, states that some murder case. years ago the wife of a native who lived at Zafarwal (Sialkot) eloped with a lover. Her husband reported the matter at the police-station. A few days after he had made this report the dead body of a woman was picked up by the police from a well. The body was so rotten that it could not be identified. The police invented a strange story. They declared that this was the body of the woman whose husband reported that she was missing. They said that he had killed her with the assistance of his son and brother and thrown the body into the well. The accused were convicted and sentenced to transportation. One of them has already died. The woman with whose alleged murder they were charged by the police has lately come to Zafarwal and has been identified. The heirs of the prisoners have submitted petitions to court for their release. It is rumoured that orders have been issued for their release and that damages will be paid to the mother of the prisoner who died in the prison. The sub-inspector of police who made

preliminary inquiries into the alleged murder has been summoned to Sialkot. This case reflects great discredit upon our courts. Justice was not done to the prisoners even by the courts of appeal.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* of the 27th June says that the custom of non-marriage of widows among the Hindus condemns the widows to lifelong misery and is also the cause of a great deal of crime. Some young widows, who give way to their passion and become pregnant, either procure abortion, or kill their children as soon as they are born to avoid dishonour. Even the Pandits declare that their religious books do not prohibit the remarriage of widows who have never had any sexual intercourse with their late husbands, but still the people do not marry them in consequence of a foolish and inhuman custom. An agitation in favour of widow-marriage has been set on foot in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Jalandhar, &c., and some widows have already been married. But at least one hundred years must elapse before widow-marriage becomes general in the country. In our opinion the Government should interfere and encourage widow-marriage. True it is not wise to interfere with the customs and manners of the people, but the Government would be perfectly justified in prohibiting a custom which leads to crime. It was this reason that induced the Government to prohibit *sati*. The Government need not pass a law making widow-marriage compulsory, but it would be enough that the Government officers should hold meetings and endeavour to impress the higher classes of the Hindus with its advantages.

Circulation,
660 copies.

The *Anwar-ul-Akhbar* (Lucknow) of the 27th June publishes a communicated article, in which the writer states that the Hindu widows have to suffer life-long misery. The erring widows kill their children as soon as they are born. The custom of child-marriage which prevails among the Hindus aggravates

Circulation,
125 copies.

The same.

the evil. The enlightened Hindus have been endeavouring for many years past to encourage the remarriage of widows, but in vain. Just as the Government has put a stop to the cruel custom of *sati*, so it should encourage the remarriage of widows. The remarriage of widows is not opposed to the religion of the Hindus.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Marwar Gazette* of the 27th June denounces the custom of child-marriage which exists among the Hindus and urges upon them the importance of marrying their sons and daughters at a more advanced age.

RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
225 copies.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore) of the 25th June, writing from Ajmere, complains of the alleged misconduct of the station-master and the railway police towards the passengers at the Ajmere station. The writer saw that at the time of the late fair at Ajmere the passengers were freely beaten with sticks by the station-master and the police.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Berar Samāchār* (Akola) of the 27th June urges that the postage on newspapers should be reduced from half an *anna* to quarter of an *anna*.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
50 copies.

The *Prince of Wales' Gazette* (Meerut) of the 28th June, in its local news column, states that the cattle which go to the pasture-ground to graze every day hitherto drank water from the Surajkund. But the tank has lately been enclosed with walls, to prevent the cattle from going to it. This is cruelty to the dumb animals. They suffer great pain from thirst. The walls should be demolished and the tank should be again thrown open to cattle.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* of the 25th June publishes some extracts from a Persian pamphlet

Circulation,
140 copies.

The *jihad* question.

called the *Mawayid-al-awayad*, which

was written by Nawab Saddik Hasan Khan of Bahawalpur just before the outbreak of the late Kabul war, and in which he endeavours to prove that a *jihad* is not lawful against the British Government. The editor urges that the pamphlet should be translated into Urdu and the translation should be widely circulated, in order that all doubts on the subject of *jihad* may be removed from the minds of ignorant Musalmans.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	... Jalandhar, Urdu	...	Weekly	Barkat Ali	June 25th	June 28th	...
2	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 24th & 27th	" 26th & 30th	660 copies.
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	21st	26th	225
4	<i>Ahsan-al-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	23rd	28th	115
5	<i>Ahsan-i-Sikandari</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	29th	July 1st	...
6	<i>Ain-al-Akhbar</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ashraf Ali	26th	June 28th	...
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Afham</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	25th	"	140
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Aw</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 25th & 29th	" 27th & 1st	1,700
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Faiyaz Beg	23rd	27th	80
10	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannat</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 24th	"	125
11	<i>Akmal-al-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-al-din	28th	July 1st	80
12	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	" 25th & 28th	June 27th & 30th	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Nisar Ali	28th	July 2nd	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	<i>Anwar-al-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	27th	June 29th	125 copies.
15	<i>Berur Samachar</i>	... Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	"	July 1st	250
16	<i>Bhadrat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi	Ditto	Tota Ram	" 24th	" 2nd	147

17	Bharis Vids	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	Jamna Das	...	25th	...	June	28th	...	200	"
18	Dabdu-i-Qaisari...	...	Bareilly	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	...	"	...	"	29th	...	225	"
19	Dabdu-i-Sikandri,	...	Rampur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	...	"	...	"	"	...	410	"
20	Delhi Punch	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Husain Ali	...	"	...	"	27th	...	225	"
21	Gwalior Gazette	...	Gwalior	...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	...	"	...	"	29th	...	...	"
22	Jaipur Gazette	...	Jaipur	...	Hindi	...	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	...	"	...	"	27th & 29th	...	188	"
23	Jalwa-i-Tar	...	Meerut	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	Rae Ganeshi Lal	...	"	...	"	26th	...	50	"
24	Karnamah	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	"	...	"	29th	...	250	"
25	Kashi Patrika	...	Benares	...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad	...	"	...	"	23th	...	725 copies (in- cluding 370 copies taken by Govt.)	"
26	Kaukab-i-Hind	...	Lucknow,	...	Urdu	...	Bi-monthly,	Rev. T. Craven	...	July 1st	...	July	2nd	...	310 copies.	"
27	Khair Khudh-i-Alam	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Mir Hasan	...	June 24th	...	June	27th	...	90	"
28	Khair Khudh-i-Pan- jab.	...	Gujran- wala.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Brij Lal	...	"	...	July	2nd	...	600	"
29	Kok-i-Nar	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	...	"	...	June	28th & 2nd	...	490 copies (in- cluding 86 copies taken by Govt.)	"
30	Lama-i-Nar	...	Jampur	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Abdulla Khan	...	5th	...	"	29th	...	50 copies.	"
31	Lawrence Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Saiyid Jamil-al-din,	...	"	...	June	27th & 2nd	...	365	"
32	Lyttel Gazette	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das	...	24th	...	"	26th	...	150	"
33	Madrwar Gazette	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	...	"	...	July	1st	...	100	"
34	Mashir-i-Qaisar	...	Lucknow,	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	...	"	...	June	30th	...	200	"
35	Mishir-i-Nimroz	...	Bijnor	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhib-ul-Jah	...	"	...	"	27th	...	90	"
36	Mitra Vids	...	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	Mukund Ram	...	"	...	"	29th	...	250	"
37	Mumbo-al-Akham	...	Lucknow,	...	Urdu	...	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	...	"	...	July	1st	...	20	"
38	Mutla-i-Nar	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Nabi Bakhah	...	"	...	"	2nd	...	32	"
39	Nagar-i-Azam	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Amjid Ali	...	"	...	"	"	...	120	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

Sl. No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or Otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
40	<i>Najmal Akhbar</i>	Etawah ...	Urdu ...	Weekly	Muhammad Hayat,	June 24th	1881. June 26th	200 copies.
41	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jatna Das	" 30th	July 2nd	325 "
42	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ambica Prasad	28th	June 30th	106 "
43	<i>Nur Afshan</i>	Ludhiana, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	" 30th	July 2nd	700 "
44	<i>Nur-al-Abad</i>	Allahabad, ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	July 1st	" "	120 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
45	<i>Nur-al-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 2nd	" 27th to 2nd	387 copies.
46	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	June 27th to July.	June 27th to 2nd July respectively.	715 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
47	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	28th	July 1st	600 copies.
48	<i>Panjab Akhbar</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim,	" 25th & 29th	June 28th & 2nd July respectively.	300 "
49	<i>Panjab Punch</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-al-din	28th	July 1st	150 "
50	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	" 27th	June 30th	300 "
51	<i>Prasad Sindhu</i>	Amraoti ...	Marathi	Ditto	Eshwant Govind Saktar.	" "	" "	129 "
52	<i>Prince of Wales Gazette.</i>	Meerut ...	Urdu	Ditto	Rae Ganeshi Lal	28th	" "	50 "
53	<i>Rafat-i-Lahore</i>	Stalkot ...	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	" 25th	" 28th	600 "

54	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Nadir Ali Shah	...	"	27th & 30th	"	28th & 1st July res- pectively.	517	"
55	Rohilkhand Akhbar	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Bishan Sarup	...	"	18th	"	27th	110	"
56	Sabha Kapurthala	...	Kapurthala	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sharf-al-din	...	"	25th	"	"	200	"
57	Sadiq-al-Akhbar	...	Bhawalpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdul Quds	...	"	30th	July 2nd	"	455	"
58	Safir-i-Hind	...	Amritsar,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rajab Ali	...	"	25th	June 29th	"	200	"
59	Sahas	...	Allahabad,	...	Bengali	...	Ditto	...	...	...	"	"	27th	"	...	"
60	Sajjan Kirti Sudha- kar.	...	Udaipur	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Banshi Dhar	...	"	20th & 27th	July 1st	"	225	"
61	Shola-i-Tar	...	Cawnpore,	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Haidar Ali	...	"	28th	June 30th	"	325	"
62	Surya Kant	...	Ellichpur,	...	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	Waman Narain Raje	...	"	22nd	"	26th	...	"
63	Tutya-i-Hind	...	Meerut	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Wilayat Ali	...	"	24th	"	28th	...	"
64	Urdu Akhbar	...	Akola	...	Marathi-Eng- lish.	...	Ditto	...	Dhondo Balkrishn,	...	"	25th	"	29th	325	"
65	Victoria Paper	...	Sialkot	...	Urdu	...	Bi-weekly	...	Divan Chand	...	"	25th & 29th	June 28th & 2nd July res- pectively.	"	900	"
66	Vrit Dhara	...	Dhar	...	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bhaskar	...	"	20th & 27th	"	27th & 2nd July res- pectively.	125	"

ALLAHABAD:

The 7th July, 1881. }

PRIYA DKS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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